

Trotsky, Leon

aka:

Bronstein, Lev Davidovich

Bureau File 65-29162 (Section 5)

1940-406

November 26, 1940

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: CARMEN ENRIQUETA FORTES JARQUE;  
CARMEN GEAEDRA; MRS. PAULINE  
FLMISCHMAN; MRS. CHRISTINA  
FLEISCHMAN, wa. Ernestina  
Fleischman - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters to your Office dated October 4, 1940, and October 7, 1940, in the captioned matter. It is noted that your Office was directed to institute an immediate investigation in this matter, yet no report has been received at the Bureau to date.

For your confidential information, this investigation was originally requested by the Department of State. Accordingly, you are again instructed to give this matter your immediate attention and a report should be submitted to the Bureau not later than Friday, December 6, 1940.

Very truly yours

John Edgar Hoover  
Director  
RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

398

Post Office Box #2344  
Boston, Massachusetts

December 12, 1940.

Special Agent in Charge.  
Albany, New York.

Re: JACQUES HARNARD van DENWESCHD,  
with aliases, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent M. R. GRIFFIN dated at New York City, New York December 9, 1940, in which there is set forth an undeveloped lead for the Boston Field Division requiring attention at Barnard, Vermont.

This lead is to ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADLEY, care of MURRAY, Barnard, Vermont.

In view of the fact that Vermont is within your jurisdiction, it is requested that your office handle this lead.

Very truly yours,

V. W. PETERSON,  
Special Agent in Charge.

VWP:MP

cc-Bureau

cc-New York City

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 19 1940

FILE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N. Y.** NH FILE NO. **65-226** onr

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW HAVEN, CONN.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/16/40</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/16/ 10/1, 17, 18, 23/</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>C. A. MAHAN</b>
TITLE <b>JACQUES MARNARD Van DENDRESCHD, with aliases, et al.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE (R)</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED]

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent C. A. Mahan dated at New York City September 14, 1940.

**DETAILS:**

On September 16, 1940, the New Haven Office was advised by letter from Inspector [REDACTED] of the Newport, RI, Police Department, that he had been advised by [REDACTED] of the Newport post office, that a letter had been received by that office on September 15, 1940, from VLADIMIR BEHR requesting him to re-address any mail from 127 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, to 419 East 57th Street, New York City. Inspector [REDACTED] also advised that both Behr and Teoritzen had left Newport apparently for New York.

A note was received from Inspector [REDACTED] on October 18, 1940, advising that both Behr and Teoritzen had returned to Newport, and a request was made of the Newport Police Department to conduct further investigation regarding these individuals and their activities and to forward

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. J. McGuire</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>ca</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau - <i>c. B. L. State 12/31/</i> 3 - New York 2 - New Haven  COPIES DESTROYED		<b>45-21127-98</b> <b>DEC 18 1940</b> <b>FIVE HALLS</b>	<b>DEC 23 1940</b>

193 SEP 6 1960

any information obtained to the New Haven Office.

-2-

401

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

\*THE NEW HAVEN FIELD DIVISION:

AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, will ascertain from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles if a chauffeur's license has been issued to FRANK TOORITZEN. It should be remembered that Tooritzen sometimes uses the name of THODORE TOORITZEN and also spells his last name occasionally as TOORITSEN.

AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND: Will report results of investigation to be conducted by the Newport Police Department.

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At 540 West 136th Street will conduct an appropriate investigation regarding the background and activities of A. F. ALEKHIN who corresponded with Tooritzen at Newport, Rhode Island, and ascertain if he is in any way connected with instant investigation.

65-226

At 85 Parkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, will conduct an investigation regarding HENRY LUPKA and NOMI LUPKA, their background and activities, and ascertain if they have any connection with instant case.

P E N D I N G

PJW:MAL

65-29162-77

January 24, 1941

Special Agent in Charge  
Buffalo, New York

RE: JACQUES MARLAND VAN DENBROUCK,  
with aliases, et al;  
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent  
W. E. Moran, dated December 28, 1940 at Buffalo, New York,  
regarding the above-captioned matter.

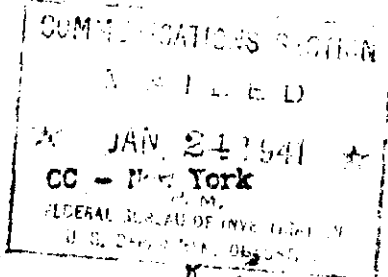
A review of the above-mentioned report indicates  
that Officer [REDACTED] who assisted in the raids on the  
Communist Headquarters in 1934 is presently incarcerated  
in the Attica Prison, Attica, New York, and that no attempt  
was being made to interview [REDACTED] regarding this particular  
matter.

In view of the nature of this particular investigation,  
the Bureau desires that you take the necessary steps to interview  
[REDACTED] at the Attica Prison and obtain from him any information  
he may possess regarding Van Denbroeck.

The Bureau desires that this matter be given your  
prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director





PJW:MAL  
65-29162-

January 15, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the investigation presently being conducted by this Bureau with regard to Jacques Bernard Van Landresold, with aliases, et al; there are transmitted herewith the following reports:

Report of SA W. E. Moran, dated  
December 28, 1940 at Buffalo, New York.

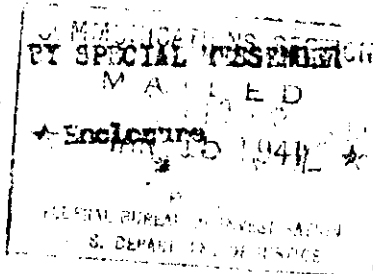
Report of SA W. C. Ingram, dated  
January 2, 1941 at San Antonio, Texas.

I wish to advise that investigation in this matter is continuing and all subsequent information developed in this case will be immediately transmitted to you as received by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

JAN 15 3 27 PM '41  
RECEIVED-ROOM 3540  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



*[Handwritten signature]*

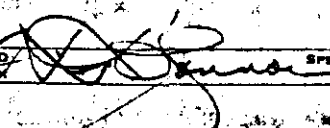
# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, N. Y.

FILE NO. 65-1260 FC

<b>REPORT MADE AT</b> BUFFALO, NEW YORK	<b>DATE WHEN MADE</b> 12/28/40	<b>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</b> 12/17, 18/40	<b>REPORT MADE BY</b> W. E. MORAN
<b>TITLE</b> JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases; ET AL.			<b>CHARACTER OF CASE</b> ESPIONAGE - R.
<b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b> <p>Officers [redacted] and [redacted] unable to recall subject. Officer [redacted] in Attica Prison, Attica, N. Y. No record of subject at Buffalo Police Department.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R U C -</p>			
<b>REFERENCE:</b> <p>Report of Special Agent M. R. GRIFFIN, New York City, dated December 9, 1940.</p>			
<b>DETAILS:</b> <p><u>AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK</u></p> <p>Officer [redacted] was contacted on December 17, 1940, at the Eleventh Precinct, and advised that at the time of the raids at the Communist Headquarters in 1934 he was a Sergeant in the Detective Division of the Buffalo Police Department and participated in the raids; that he does recall the raid in which BROWDER and various other members of the Communist Party were picked up, but he has no recollection of any single member of the Party due to the fact that at that time they were arresting so many such individuals as a part of a series of concerted raids. The picture of subject VAN DENDRESCHD was exhibited to Officer [redacted] and he advised that it evoked no recollection.</p>			
<b>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</b>  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		<b>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</b> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">         65-1260-49       </div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">         JAN 2 1941       </div>	
<b>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</b> 5 - Bureau 2 - New York City 2 - Buffalo 1 - State Dept.		<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>	

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65-1260

Ex-Chief of Police [REDACTED] was contacted on December 18, 1940 at his home at [REDACTED]. He advised that at that time he was Chief of Police and had had no connection with the raids in question, and knew nothing concerning them, for which reason he could do nothing to aid in identifying subject VAN DENDRESCHD.

Lieut. [REDACTED] Detective Division, Buffalo Police Department, was contacted on the recommendation of [REDACTED]. Lieut. [REDACTED] advised that he had participated in the raids in question but that there were so many individuals apprehended at that time that he could recall no particular individual and the picture evoked no recollection in his mind.

A search was made at the Identification Division of the Buffalo Police Department and there was no record for subject VAN DENDRESCHD under any of his known names or aliases. It was suggested that there was a possibility that he may have been arrested under some other name, and that if his fingerprint classification could be forwarded, an attempt would be made to identify him through it.

Lieut. [REDACTED] was consulted regarding the present whereabouts of Officer [REDACTED], and advised that he is presently incarcerated in Attica Prison, Attica, New York. In view of the fact that the raids in question were conducted more than six years ago and no records thereof maintained, and that neither Officers [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] could recall anything concerning them, it was not deemed that the information which might be secured from Officer [REDACTED] would warrant the time spent interviewing him at Attica Prison.

In view of the fact that there is no further investigation to be conducted by this office, this case is being considered

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, CITY

SA FILE NO. 65-35

REPORT MADE AT <b>San Antonio</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/2/41</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/31, 21/40</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>W. C. INGMAN</b>
TITLE <b>JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases SYLVIA AGELOFF, with aliases</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, has no record of VAN DENDRESCHD'S registration there. One LUIS ARENAL BASTAR admitted to U. S. at Laredo, Texas on 5/29/40, had previously visited one ROSE BEIGEL, 240 E. 15th. St., New York City.  -RUC-			
REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau to the New York Office Dated October 17, 1940. Report of SA J. A. WALTER, Houston, Texas, 12/4/40.			
DETAILS: <u>At San Antonio, Texas:</u>  At the Auditor's Office of the Gunter Hotel Mr. [REDACTED] searched the hotel files for VAN DENDRESCHD'S name and aliases, but the result was negative. No day to day registry of patrons is kept but merely an alphabetical file, according to Mr. [REDACTED]. Subject's picture was discreetly shown to various Gunter employees known to the writer but results were negative.  Arrangements were made through Mr. [REDACTED], Immigration Inspector concerning entry into the United States of the persons mentioned in reference letter. The headquarters office of the Bureau of Immigration covering all ports of entry from Brownsville to Del Rio, Texas made appropriate check and supplied the following information:  LUIS ARNAL BASTAR was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas on 12/6/35 to stay six months, giving as his destination, ROSE BEIGEL, 240 E. 15th. St., New York City. He was investigated for overstay on			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
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		JAN 10 1941	

65-35

August 5, 1940. He was last admitted on May 29, 1940 to stay one month. Presumably, he returned to Mexico, inasmuch as he has not been investigated again for overstay. Mr. [REDACTED] stated that there is a slip which is torn within the legally allowed period of stay by the immigration authorities when a man returns through the port of entry and that apparently this slip for BASTAR had been torn up. BASTAR was described as 28, born Mexico City, 5' 6", dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes, mother, ALICIA BASTAR, Mexico City.

DAVID ALVARO SEQUER was admitted at Laredo, Texas for one month on September 27, 1939, carrying Mexican official passport # A-4820. He gave as his destination, [REDACTED] of the Mexican Consul, New York City. His birthplace is listed as Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, Mexico and his residence as Mexico City. His description was as follows: age 40, height 5' 11", complexion light, black hair, green eyes, occupation artist, brother, JUAN SEQUERIOS, Mexico City. There was a notation on his file, "Wanted by the Mexican Government as of June 26, 1940."

Mr. [REDACTED] stated that the immigration authorities closed no information on RAFAEL ARRAZ BASTAR, alias RAFAEL BASTAR.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: THE NEW YORK CITY OFFICE,

At New York City: will check the address, ROSE BEIGEL, 240 E. 15th. St., New York City for information concerning the whereabouts of SEQUERIOS and the BASTAR brothers.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION-

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

JEE:VGG  
4:00 p.m.

December 28, 1940

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....  
Mr. Foxworth.....  
Mr. Nathan.....  
Mr. Ladd.....  
Mr. Egan.....  
Mr. Glavin.....  
Mr. Nichols.....  
Mr. Hendon.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Tracy.....  
Miss Gandy.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: TROTSKY MURDER CASE  
MEXICO

Special Agent Emrich called from New York to advise that the noon papers there today say that Sylvia Anseloff, the girl involved in the Trotsky murder in Mexico City, has left Washington, D. C., and will arrive in New York this afternoon. They further stated that she has said she will bare the true story of the murder.

Mr. Emrich advised that he wanted to call this to the Bureau's attention with the idea that she may not have been interviewed previously in Mexico City and it might be desired that she be interviewed now that she has returned to New York. He pointed out that Special Agent M. R. Griffin has interviewed her brothers and can undoubtedly make arrangements to interview her. He pointed out, however, that in view of her reported statement that she will give out information, she will undoubtedly be surrounded by newspaper reporters for the next two or three days and he does not think it would be advisable to try to contact her until sometime next week.

Mr. Emrich was advised that he would be instructed in this matter.

Respectfully,

*J. R. Mumford, Jr.*  
J. R. Mumford, Jr.

*Letter to New York  
1/4/41  
JRM*

RECORDED

65-29152-101  
JAN 3 1941  
FIVE

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

PJW:MAL

January 2, 1941

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

RE: JACQUES MORNORD VAN DENBERGHE  
alias Frank Jackson;  
ESPIONAGE - R.

Attached hereto are clippings from the New York Evening Journal-American dated December 28, 1940, indicating that Sylvia Ageloff, girl friend of the above-named subject and the slayer of Leon Trotsky has returned to her home in Brooklyn, New York.

According to the clippings, Miss Ageloff, when questioned as to whether Trotsky's death was due to the activities of the CPUSA allegedly replied: "I do not want to answer that now!"

In view of Miss Ageloff's return to this country and her close associations with the subject of this matter, it is suggested that the New York Field Division attempt to ascertain her whereabouts and contacts in an endeavor to determine whether she has information in her possession pertaining to the activities of the CPUSA in this country which she has not revealed.

It is thought that perhaps the New York Field Division could develop a confidential informant who is acquainted with her activities and background.

RECORDED & INDEXED  
Respectfully,

P. J. Jacks

Attachment

ENCL. 100

PJH:MAL

65-29162

January 4, 1941

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES VARNARD VAN DENBERGHE,  
with aliases, et al;  
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

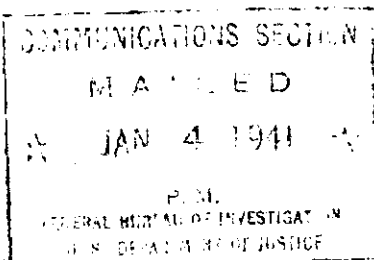
Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between Special Agent E. F. Harich of the New York Office and Supervisor J. K. Munford, Jr., of the Bureau on December 28, 1940, regarding Sylvia Ageloff one of the subjects in this matter who recently returned to her home in Brooklyn, New York.

It is desired that you immediately contact an investigation regarding Miss Ageloff's present activities and ascertain, if possible, the identity of the contacts which she may make in the near future.

For obvious reasons this investigation must be highly confidential and discreet. It is not desired that Miss Ageloff be contacted or be interviewed at the present time. In the event you secure information or advice which in your opinion would warrant an interview the same should be called to the attention of the Bureau and you will be advised accordingly.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



January 8, 1940.

MEMORANDUM.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Re: COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES;  
Murder of LEON TROTSKY.

NOTED  
FAD  
1-10-40

SILVIA AZELOFF, who has been held by the Mexico City Police since the murder of LEON TROTSKY, was released on December 24, 1940, and proceeded via Pan-American Airlines to New York City.

JACSON has been transferred from the District Jail to the Federal Penitentiary where he is now confined. No decision has as yet been rendered by the Judge before whom the case was tried at Coyacan, Mexico.

The information requested by the writer in memorandum of November 8, 1940 has not as yet been received.

65-29162-12

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January 29, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

With reference to the current investigation being conducted pertaining to JACQUES VAN WART van WINDENSCHEID, with aliases, the murderer of Leon Trotsky, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Leonard Playlock dated January 8, 1941 at Boston, Massachusetts.

I wish to advise you that this investigation is continuing and all subsequent reports received by this Bureau will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

JAN 29 3 18 PM '41  
RECEIVED - ROOM 5649

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
Enclosure  
JAN 30 1941  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

414

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

FILE NO. **65-1531 MC**

REPORT MADE AT <b>BOSTON, MASS.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/8/41</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/30/40 1/3/41</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>LEONARD BLANTOCK</b>
TITLE <b>JACQUES HENRI van DENBRESCHD, with aliases et al.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** SIDNEY GRANT, 89 State St., Boston, who is attorney for local Communist Party advises that van DENBRESCHD has never been connected with Communist Party Boston. Inspector [REDACTED], Boston Police Department, has never known van DENBRESCHD and states he has never been in local Communist Office. Agent advised PHIL FRANKFELD, Secretary, Communist Party, Massachusetts, is now in Philadelphia temporarily. van DENBRESCHD has no criminal record, Boston and Massachusetts.

- P -

**Reference:** Report of Special Agent M. L. GRIFFIN, New York, N. Y., December 9, 1940.  
Bureau letter to New York Field Division, November 13, 1940.

**Details:** AT BOSTON, MASS.

Inspector [REDACTED] who is a member of Radical Squad, Boston Police Department, advises that he has been keeping watch on all the subversive organizations in Boston, Mass., for several years, and that he has never seen van DENBRESCHD at the Communist Headquarters, 15 Essex St., Boston; [REDACTED] said that he was acquainted with nearly all the members of the Communist Party in Boston and that if Subject had ever worked there or stayed around the headquarters, he would have seen him. After further examining the picture of Subject, he said he was positive that Subject had never been at the local headquarters for the Communist Party. [REDACTED] further advised Agent that it would be useless to contact the

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198 SEP 6 1960**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">JAN 10 1941</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <b>5</b> Bureau  <b>2</b> New York  <b>3</b> Boston         </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">             FILE 65-1531           </div>

45

Communist Headquarters at 15 Essex St., inasmuch as they are all bitter towards the police and would refuse to give any information; and that if they did, it would probably be unreliable. He said that PHIL FRANKFELD, Secretary of Communist Party, Massachusetts, had left town but he did not know exactly where he went. Under pretext, [REDACTED] phoned the local headquarters of the Communist Party and found out from HY GORDON, local Communist, that FRANKFELD is now in Philadelphia but will return later. [REDACTED] advised Agent that FRANKFELD would refuse to cooperate at all with the Bureau and that it would be useless to attempt to obtain any information from him concerning van DENDRESCHD. FRANKFELD had previously refused to testify before the DIES COMMITTEE. [REDACTED] further stated that FRANKFELD was stubborn and spiteful and any information he might happen to give would be unreliable.

SYDNEY GRANT, 89 State Street, Attorney for the local Communist Party, after being shown pictures of Subject van DENDRESCHD, stated that he did not know Subject but that he knew that no such person had ever worked at the Communist Headquarters in Boston. He said that FRANKFELD was now in Philadelphia but would return later, but that he could be located through the Communist Headquarters in Philadelphia.

Writer and Special Agent RAY PITTMAN went to the local Socialist Workers' Party, 158 Broadway St., after being advised by Inspector [REDACTED] that we might be able to get some information as to whether or not van DENDRESCHD had ever worked in Boston. Agent was unable to locate anyone at the Workers Party that could give such information, but was told that they only knew van DENDRESCHD by the publicity he received as "FRANK JACKSON," the assassin of LEON TROTSKY, and that his picture had appeared in several newspapers and magazines. Subject had never been seen in Boston by anyone of the Workers Party.

MISS [REDACTED] Board of Probation of Massachusetts, advises that Subject van DENDRESCHD has no criminal record in the state of Mass.

[REDACTED], Identification Division, Boston Police Department, advises Subject van DENDRESCHD has no criminal record in the City of Boston.

Inasmuch as PHIL FRANKFELD, Secretary of Communist Party, Massachusetts, is known to possess strong contempt and ill-will towards the Bureau and other police organizations, and further, that any information he might happen to give concerning Subject van DENDRESCHD would be wholly unreliable, the Boston Field Division will make no further attempt to interview him unless it is instructed otherwise by the Bureau or the office of origin.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BOSTON FIELD DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

Will conduct a discreet investigation to ascertain the identity of the government agents who were examining the personal papers of LEON TROTSKY at Harvard University around October 30, 1940. For further information, see the clipping dated October 30, 1940 from the Boston Post now on file in the Boston Office.

THE ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT BARNARD, VERMONT

\* Will ascertain the identity of L. R. BRADLEY, care of MURRAY, Barnard, Vermont.

P E N D I N G

JBL:DEM  
65-29162

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

December 27, 1940

*Ladd*  
*Copy*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. Tamm

RE: JACQUES MONNARD VAN  
DENDRESCHD, with aliases

At 10:00 A.M. on December 27, 1940 Mr. Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department called on the telephone and stated that they were in receipt of a dispatch from the Legation at Mexico City, dated December 16, 1940, transmitting a letter submitted by the investigators for Judge Trujillo, dated December 13, 1940, with which they are transmitting fingerprints and detailed measurements of Van Dendreschd, alias Frank Jackson, requesting that these data be submitted to the FBI for an anthropological study to determine Jackson's nationality.

Mr. Murphy stated that this would be forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate attention and requested that the Bureau be very frank and honest in preparing a reply. Mr. Murphy indicated that he considers this request quite silly and thinks we should waste no time in connection with the request, particularly in view of the attitude of the Mexico authorities following Trotsky's murder.

Respectfully,

*John B. Little*  
J. B. Little

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*1-3*  
*Memo Mr. Ladd*  
*File*

RECORDED

65-29162-15  
*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

PJW:MAL

RECORDED 65-29162 - 158

January 14, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

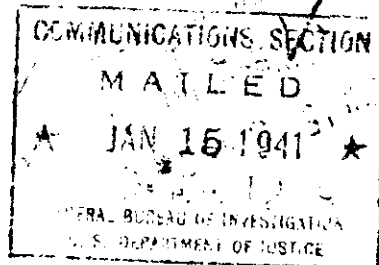
Dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to your letter of January 3, 1941, regarding the investigation of Jacques Bernard van denirochi, with aliases, slayer of Leon Trotsky, wherein you enclosed a letter from Morris M. Hughes, American Consulate General at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, dated December 16, 1940, and the original copy of a letter in the Spanish language dated December 13, 1940, from Senor Jose Gomez Rodalea and Alfonso Flores, Special Mexican Investigators who are investigating the Trotsky murder case in Mexico.

The above mentioned letter from the Mexican authorities requested the following information:

ONE - That a certain letter written by Sylvia Rosenberg be examined and studied by a psychiatrist to determine whether the writer of the same was mentally unbalanced.

TWO - That a search of the fingerprint cards be made at this Bureau for the purpose of determining whether the subject of this matter possesses a prior criminal record. A further request was made to have the fingerprints of Van denirochi searched through the files of France, Bulgaria, Rumania, Germany and Southern Russia.



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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

- 2 -

THREE - That the submitted list of physical measurements and descriptive data concerning Van Dendresch be studied by an anthropologist to determine the racial characteristics of Van Dendresch.

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C

[REDACTED]

C



Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

- 3 -

[REDACTED]

I wish to advise that a discreet and confidential investigation is being conducted by this Bureau in the United States and all information developed in this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

421

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

JAN:AF  
15-29167

January 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: JACQUES MONROD VAN DENBROUCKE  
alias Frank Jackson

Reference is made to Mr. J. B. Little's memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm, dated December 27, 1940, setting forth the substance of a telephone call received from Mr. Raymond D. Murphy of the State Department, advising that certain material in connection with this case had been forwarded to the State Department here in Washington by the State Department in Mexico. A letter dated January 3, 1941, has been received by the Bureau from the State Department in Washington, D. C., enclosing a communication addressed to the Bureau by Jose Gomez Robledo and Alfonso Quiroz, the Mexican investigating officials in this case.

The letter from the Mexican officials transmitted a photographic copy of subject Jackson's fingerprints with the request that a search be made through the fingerprint files and that arrangements be made to have them searched through the files of France, Bulgaria, Rumania, Germany, and Southern Russia; (2) that a certain letter written by Sylvia Rosenberg, which has been previously examined by the Bureau for the presence of code or cipher, be studied by a psychiatrist to determine whether the writer of same was mentally unbalanced (the investigating officials set forth their opinions concerning the mentality of Miss Rosenberg based upon the writing of this letter); (3) that the submitted list of physical measurements and the original data concerning subject Jackson be studied by an anthropologist to determine the racial characteristics of this individual.

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Memo Mr. Ladd

Page 2

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

This matter has been discussed with Mr. Wachs of Division V, who advised that, upon receipt of this memorandum, he would handle the case thereafter.

Respectfully,

87615  
E. P. Coffey.

PJW:ML

65-29162

February 25, 1941

OLDED

Special Agent in Charge  
Albany, New York

RE: JACQUES HENRIARD VAN DENDRESCHD,  
with aliases, et al;  
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent E. C. Crawford dated January 28, 1941 at Albany, New York, regarding the above-captioned matter wherein the results of an interview with [REDACTED] are set forth.

A review of that report indicates that [REDACTED] is evidently very familiar with David Alfaro Siqueiros, Luis and Leopoldo Aramb. There are some indications that [REDACTED] may have in his possession some information pertaining to the OGPU activities in Mexico and the United States. The report also indicates that [REDACTED] may be acquainted with Jacques Henriard Van Dendreschd in view of [REDACTED]'s reactions at the time Van Dendreschd's photograph was exhibited to him.

Your attention is called to the fact that at the time [REDACTED] was interviewed he submitted information in the nature of conclusions and no apparent effort was made to obtain a detailed statement of facts to substantiate or corroborate these conclusions.

I desire that you immediately reassign this matter to an experienced Agent who should thoroughly review the report of Special Agent H. R. Griffin dated December 2, 1940 at New York City, for the purpose of securing the background of this case. I further desire that [REDACTED] be reinterviewed and that a determined effort be made to obtain from [REDACTED] a detailed statement concerning the Communists' activities in the United States as well as the activities of the OGPU Organization. He should be closely questioned concerning his affiliations with the various individuals in this case, the nature and extent of

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PER 1000

SAC, Albany

- 2 -

his acquaintanceship with them and their connections with the CDFU Organisation in Mexico and the United States.

It is believed that perhaps [REDACTED] could be developed into a Confidential Informant, if properly approached.

I desire that you give this matter your immediate and expeditious attention in view of the nature of this particular case and the information which [REDACTED] apparently has in his possession.

It is desired that a report concerning this matter be submitted within ten days from the receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

CC - New York

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This Case Originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File No. 65-796 HW

Report made at : Date When Made : Period : Report Made By  
ALBANY, NEW YORK : 1/28/41 : 1/4, 6, 13/41 : W. S. CRAWFORD

Title: CHANGED : Character of Case

JACQUES MARNARD van DENDRESCHD, with :  
aliases: Jacques Mornard van Dendreschd; : ESPIONAGE - R  
Jacques Monard, Jack Monard, Frank

Jackson, Frank Jacson, Jack Morton, King;  
SYLVIA AZELOFF, with aliases: Mrs. F.  
Jacson, Silvia Azeloff, Sylvia Azeloff  
Maslow, B. Maslow, "Boss", Sylvia Azaloff,  
Sylvia Ezeloff, Sylvia Azeless, Sylvia  
Ang Loff, Mrs. F. Ageloff; CARMEN ENRIQUETA  
POVEDA JARQUE, with aliases: Carmen En-  
riqueta Conda Jacque, Carmen Henriqueta  
Covella Jarque; MRS. PAULINE GLEICHMAN; MRS.  
ERNESTINE GLEICHMAN, with aliases: Ernestina  
Gonzalez, Ernestina Gleichman; CARMEN FERRA,  
alias Carmen Meandra; ROBERTO FERRIZ GONZALEZ;  
MRS. HORACIO FERRIZ GONZALEZ, alias Mary Leinbeck;  
EMERSON MARTINEZ RIQUE, alias Enrique Martinez  
Rique; DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS; LUIS ARENAL PASTAR;  
RAFAEL ARENAL PASTAR; JOSE PARRINI; MARCOS/ASSOLS;  
DIEGO RIVERA.

Synopsis: [REDACTED] indicated that he knew Van DENDRESCHD but did  
not give definite information; is acquainted with  
SIQUEIROS and ARENAL brothers; believed all were implicated

Approved and Forwarded:	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in these spaces
<i>J. E. Clegg</i>		
Copies of this report		
5 - Bureau	1 - Boston (Inf)	
2 - New York	1 - San Francisco (Inf)	
2 - Washington Field	1 - New Haven (Inf)	
1 - San Antonio (Inf)	1 - Buffalo (Inf)	
1 - Houston (Inf)	2 - Albany	

65-796

in the attacks on TROTSKY and are working for GPU in Mexico and United States. Seemingly well acquainted with mechanics of the GPU and agreed to furnish further information on interview. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] No criminal or credit record Ithaca, New York. No record of L. R. BRADLEY at Barnard, Vermont.

- P -

Reference: Report of Special Agent H. R. GRIFFIN, dated December 9, 1940, at New York, New York; Boston letter to Albany, dated December 12, 1940.

Details:

The title of this case is being changed to include the name of DIEGO RIVERA.

[REDACTED] Graduate School at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, advised that [REDACTED] had applied for a fellowship to Cornell through the Institute of International Education at New York City on February 9, 1940.

[REDACTED] further advised that an agreement had been made with the Argentina State Department whereby that country agreed to exchange students with schools in the United States, granting those students tuition scholarships.

A letter from the Institute of International Education revealed that [REDACTED] was a citizen of the Argentine, his family presently at 19 de Junio, 5716, Montevideo, Argentina, and was a candidate for a scholarship from that country, being a graduate of the University of Montevideo. The records further reflect that he is 25 years old and before coming to the United States had taught at the National School for Teachers, Mexico City, and as of March 12, 1940, was residing at 15 Justo Sierra, Apartment 5, Mexico City.

65-796

██████████ stated that he did not know much about ██████████ but observed that he was studying Rural Sociology, Social Psychology and Psychology at Cornell and had made a very favorable impression on all members of the faculty.

It was noted that he was residing at 206 Eddy Street, Ithaca, New York.

Upon learning that ██████████ was apparently an ardent follower of Communism and a great admirer of LEON TROTSKY, the true nature and purpose of the interview was not disclosed but the conversation was confined to the assassination of LEON TROTSKY in a hope that further information relative to espionage activity by the GPU could be obtained.

██████████ was seemingly sincere in stating that he would give any information and other assistance that he might have in order to bring the assassins of TROTSKY to justice.

He stated that the first attack had unquestionably been instituted by DAVID ALFARO SIQUEIROS with the assistance of the ARENAL brothers and it was noted by ██████████ that he had been a close associate of SIQUEIROS prior to this time and had known both LUIS and LEOPOLDO ARENAL. He observed that SIQUEIROS was an artist and had experienced considerable financial difficulty for some time prior to the first attack on TROTSKY.

SIQUEIROS had stated on numerous occasions that he was not affiliated with the Communist party, having been expelled, together with DIEGO RIVERA, in 1926. ██████████ knowing his previous financial embarrassment a few months previous to the assassination, observed that he had quite a bit of money a short time before the first attack and upon questioning SIQUEIROS as to his source of money was advised that he, SIQUEIROS, had sold a painting in New York City, receiving a large stipend therefor.

In ██████████ opinion this money had come directly from the GPU in the United States, observing that the Communist party in Mexico had little or no money at its disposal.

A short time after the assassination of TROTSKY, SIQUEIROS made an address at the Hidalgo Theatre in Mexico City in the name of the Communist party and as its representative,



65-796

stating to many followers that the two attacks had not been instituted by the Communist party and, had they been committed by any member thereof, he would certainly have been expelled from the party.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] is seemingly well acquainted with the movements of the Russian GPU and his opinion was apparently based on definite information rather than hearsay.

He observed that the Communist party in Mexico was not organized and had no money at its disposal. The theory back of this lack of organization was based on the idea that all Mexicans are Communists and there is no need for extensive work in that country.

With this assumption, [REDACTED] stated that the attacks on TROTSKY had been planned in Moscow, Russia, and had been carried out through agents in the United States and by a few large officials in Mexico.

[REDACTED] advised that he was not too well acquainted with the ARENAL brothers but knew them by general reputation and that they were known to be very bad characters in Mexico. LUIS ARENAL purports to be an artist and under this guise has gained entry with influential people in New York City and other parts of the United States. It was noted that ARENAL, while posing as an artist, has done much work for the Communist party in the United States and has collected money for its support and maintenance during his numerous visits to New York City.

[REDACTED] advised that LUIS ARENAL had bragged on several occasions about having successfully stolen large sums of money in the United States. [REDACTED] further advised that LUIS ARENAL had married an American girl in the United States and who is presently at New York City.

It is assumed by the writer that her name is ROSA BIGEL, residing at 998 Carrol Street, New York City, and referred to on page 10 of the reference report. It is believed that this individual is in a position to give definite information relative to the modus operandi of ARENAL and other members of the Communist party. It was suggested that she be interviewed with a view of obtaining this information.

[REDACTED] ventured an opinion as to how the attacks on TROTSKY had been carried out. He believed that the first and

65-796

second attacks had been instituted directly from Russia and the details had been planned by agents in the United States because of the stupidity of members of the Communist party in Mexico. After the first attack was unsuccessful the second attempt was carried out without further direction but was motivated by fear for the failure of the first attack. He observed that the technique used in both attacks was almost identical with that of the Stalinists, that the psychology was the same and it was obviously a result of plans made by the Communist party.

Particular note was made of [redacted] apparent knowledge as to how the attack was made and it is believed that his opinion was based on definite information which he had agreed to give on interview at a subsequent date.

Upon viewing a photograph of Von DE DRESSEL, [redacted] became nervous, indicating that he did recognize this individual, but stated that he could not recall when he had seen him, believing, however, that he had met him in the Paris Cafe in Mexico City. He tried to recall having seen this individual in the company of SWANFIRUS but would not state definitely that he had ever seen them together.

It is believed that [redacted] is in a position to give valuable information concerning the Russian espionage activity in the United States and Mexico and he stated that he would attempt to secure information relative to the circumstances surrounding the assassination of TROTSKY through friends in Mexico City. He further agreed to forward such information to the Albany Office and suggested that he be interviewed at a later date by the writer.

[redacted]

During the course of the interview with [redacted] the writer obtained the following description:

Name  
Height  
Weight  
Build

[redacted]

65-796

Beard  
Teeth  
Residence

Occupation  
Marital status  
Eyes  
Hair  
Ears  
Face

Speech  
Nationality -

Police Sergeant [REDACTED] of the Ithaca Police Department advised [REDACTED] had no criminal record with his department.

Miss [REDACTED], Secretary at the Ithaca Credit Bureau, advised that no report had been made on the Subject by her office.

AT BARNARD, VERMONT

The following interview was conducted by Special Agent R. W. BLACK.

Interview of Postmaster at Barnard, Vermont, shows that no one by the name of L. R. BRADLEY has ever lived in or near Barnard, Vermont nor has he any record of any MURRAY. He stated that both families by the name of MURRAY and BRADLEY lived at Bethel, Vermont, five miles distant.

AT BETHEL, VERMONT

Postmistress [REDACTED] at Bethel, Vermont, knew of no one by the name of BRADLEY ever having stayed with the MURRAY's in Bethel and that the only BRADLEY of whom she had record was R. L. BRADLEY.

R. L. BRADLEY, an employee of the State of Vermont, on interview stated that he had never heard of a Mrs. PAULINE FLEISCHMAN in New York City.

Mrs. JOHN MURRAY of the only family by that name

65-796

in and about Bethel, Vermont, stated that she had never heard the name of BRADLEY and has never had anyone staying with her at any time.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

At 206 Eddy Street, will interview Subject [REDACTED] with a view of obtaining further information about the THOTSKY affair; will report the results of the mail cover placed on the subject's residence at 206 Eddy Street on January 6, 1941.

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will consider interviewing ROSA RIGEL, 998 Carroll Street, New York City, with a view of obtaining further information as to the operations of the ARENAL brothers in the United States, bearing in mind that she is the alleged wife of LUIS ARENAL.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact the proper officials of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and the State Department with a view of obtaining information concerning the activity of DIEGO RIVEA, who is a citizen of Mexico.

- P E N D I N G -

January 28, 1941

LEON TROTSKY

The following information was received from an outside, unknown source, dated at New York, January 13, 1941, and is being made a part of the Bureau's file for any attention which may appear appropriate:

The Communist Party, through Jack Lorenson, is out to get Joe Curran, the president of the National Maritime Union. They will even go so far as to kill Curran if necessary, and the same thing applies to Mervyn Rathborne, the former president of the Communist controlled American Communications Association. Just previous to the time that Jackson, the killer of Trotsky, went into action, Joe Curran was in Mexico as a representative of the NMU at the Mexican Congress which was controlled by Tollend, a close pal and associate of John L. Lewis. Jackson in 1926-27-28 acted as a runner for attorneys located in the Whitehall Street District in New York City. He was also a soap-box orator and had spent some time working as a seaman. Later on Jackson spent considerable time at the New School for Social Research on Twelfth Street in New York City.

After the attack made on Trotsky the Communist Party inside group started to lay the blame in a whispering campaign on Joe Curran and his crowd. Curran fought back because he was fully aware that someone was trying to frame him, but Mervyn Rathborne became so scared of his position that he resigned as President of the Communications Association. He then formed an alliance with Joe Curran and they in turn through a bluff managed to line up the Communist delegates to the C.I.O. Convention at Atlantic City. If the Sidney Hillman program had gone through entirely, the Communist delegates were going to take a walk. They then intended to set up an opposition C.I.O. placing Joe Curran as the acting president and Rathborne was going in as secretary. These things did not materialize and now Curran has to watch every move he makes because Jack Lorenson hates him and thinks he has no business holding the job he now controls.

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198 SEP 6 1960

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, N. Y.**

FILE NO. **65-1260 EC**

REPORT MADE AT <b>BUFFALO, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/3/41</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/30/41</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>W. E. MORAN, JR.</b>
TITLE <b>JACQUES MARCAND VAN DENBROECK, with aliases; ET AL.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - C.</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Officer [REDACTED] at Attica Prison, Attica, N. Y., unable to recall subjects or Communist raids in 1934.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated January 24, 1941.

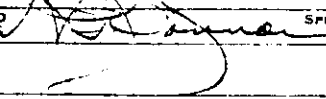
DETAILS:

AT ATTICA, NEW YORK

Officer [REDACTED] formerly Detective Sergeant in the Buffalo Police Department, Buffalo, New York, and presently incarcerated at Attica State Prison, Attica, New York, was interviewed and advised that he could recall no raids of Communists made in 1934 in which he had participated; that he was at that time a Detective Sergeant and to the best of his knowledge the Detective Bureau never participated in any such raids. He stated that he does recall that some raids were made on Communists while he was a member of the Buffalo Police Department, but that he could recall nothing concerning them.

Mr. [REDACTED] further advised he would be glad to aid in any way he could, and the picture of subject VAN DENBROECK was exhibited to him and he advised that it evoked no recollection.

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65-1260

In view of the fact that there are no further leads in this Field Division, this case is being

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-1308**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/6/41</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/18, 21/41</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>L. W. DIMONICH</b>
TITLE <b>JACQUES MAINARD van DEN DRESCHE, with aliases, Et Al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

No information available on **JOSE HARARI** at Argentine Embassy. National Federation for Constitutional Rights identical with National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

- RUC -

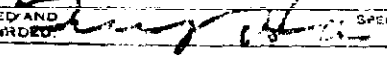
**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent **M. R. GRIFFIN** dated December 9, 1940 at New York, New York.

**DETAILS:**

**AT WASHINGTON, D. C.**

At the Argentine Embassy, 1815 Concordan Street, N. W., **Senor A. SCILINGO**, Secretary of the Embassy, advised that he had no record of **JOSE HARARI** having been issued a scholarship by his Government. **SCILINGO** stated that this did not necessarily indicate that **HARARI** had not been given such a scholarship. He stated there were several different kinds of scholarships which might be issued, some issued by the Government and some by private institutions. In some instances, those obtaining scholarships might not report at the Embassy at all until they were ready to return home. In such a case, the Embassy would naturally have no information concerning the individual. If **HARARI** has been granted a scholarship, he has not reported at the Embassy, and they have no information concerning him.

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It was ascertained that the National Federation for Constitutional Rights, 1410 H Street, N. W., is identical with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. A detailed report on this organization is being submitted by the Washington Field Office to the New York at an early date.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

RECORDED

February 25, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

S

[REDACTED]

S

[REDACTED]

S

I wish to advise that the investigation of this matter is continuing and attempts are presently being made to determine Van Dendreschd's background and activities in an effort to ascertain whether he and his associates are affiliated with the OGPU.

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent H. R. Griffin dated December 9, 1940 at New York City, setting forth a summary of the investigation in this matter.

I also wish to advise that Sylvia Ageloff of Brooklyn, New York who was living with Van Dendreschd at the time of Trotsky's death has returned to Brooklyn, New York. A discreet and confidential investigation is presently being conducted as to her activities and contacts.

I would appreciate any information which comes to your attention regarding Van Dendreschd or his associates.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

★ FEB 26 1941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

Sincerely yours,

*melburn*

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED

NY 65-29182-114

65-29182-114

March 8, 1941

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: JACQUES HANWARD VAN DENBRESCHD,  
with aliases: ET AL -  
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 22, 1941, regarding the advisability of interviewing Sylvia Ageloff in connection with the captioned matter. From the facts contained in your letter I do not believe that it would be advisable to interview Miss Ageloff at this time. You indicate that arrangements can undoubtedly be made at some future date to interview her and it is believed that this latter procedure would be more advisable.

However, it is desired that you continue to contact your confidential informants regarding Miss Ageloff and make a determined endeavor to have them obtain all possible information which she may have in her possession. During these contacts the informants will undoubtedly be able to ascertain her demeanor towards furnishing such information to the FBI at some future time. As soon as information is received indicating that she will be most agreeable to an open interview, you should immediately inform the Bureau concerning the same.

In view of the nature of this particular case, it is desired that it be handled expeditiously and that reports be submitted at frequent intervals.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 10 1941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

435

In connection with the above-entitled case Agent Griffin has on several occasions interviewed ALLAN AGELOFF, brother of SYLVIA AGELOFF. He advises that her health is very bad and that she is unavailable for any interview. He stated that they have had a considerable amount of difficulty with reporters attempting to interview her and have had to hide her out in Brooklyn until her health improves. He further stated that as soon as she was in better health, he would be glad to arrange an interview with an agent of the Bureau because of the fact that we would be practically the only

Director  
62-6870

organization that might be interested in the matter who had not pestered the life out of their family in attempting to interview her.

The truth of the physical condition of SYLVIA AGELOFF is unknown.

In view of the above facts, this office is desirous of knowing whether it should seek an interview with SYLVIA AGELOFF.

Very truly yours,

*B. E. Sackett*

B. E. SACKETT  
Special Agent in Charge.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
New York, New York

LL:ERL

February 19, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: SO-CALLED FIFTH COLUMN TACTICS;  
DETECTIVE GHOZTO, Informant

Dear Sir:

For the information of the Bureau there is being transmitted herewith one photostatic copy of a memorandum dated December 14, 1940 submitted to the New York Police Department and prepared by Detective [REDACTED], attached to the Alien Squad.

Very truly yours,

*B. E. Sackett*  
B. E. SACKETT  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

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The situation was most difficult. The legislative and administrative bodies were still in Krensky's hands. The Duma and the War Ministry had not even been attacked. Yet none of them could communicate with the outside world, daily their resources within or outside the city, or to other than way in helplessness on the course of events. They could no longer govern, protect or protect the capital because all means of communication were in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The roads and bridges to the suburbs were barbed wire and one might have seen and no soldiers succeeded in slipping through one Red guard surrounding the buildings occupied by government agencies.

The following day, Trotsky ordered his Red Guards to attack the Winter Palace, where Krensky's ministers had taken refuge. They captured them after brief resistance and abandoned the call of the government. Lenin came out of hiding and the Bolsheviks seized power in the Duma. The revolution should only a minority was already a success.

#### STALIN CONSIDERS TROTSKY

On the tenth anniversary of the October revolution of 1917, Trotsky attempted to oust Stalin as head of the Russian State, using the same tactics he had so successfully employed in launching the revolution. He failed completely and for the simple reason that Stalin employed Trotsky's tactics against Trotsky. Stalin's forces were a thousand men to Stalin's 100, and they carried out an invisible attack by an invisible defense.

The members of Stalin's defense force consisted of a number of squads of ten men each, mechanics, electricians, telegraphers, etc., recruited chiefly from the Public Security. Their arms were revolvers and hand grenades. They wore no uniforms or distinguishing insignia, but the members of each squad not only knew one another, but were required to know personally the members of all other squads assigned to the same as well as to the neighboring objectives. Several squads were assigned to large buildings, 100 men (including telegraphers) to one of the Railway Stations. Machine gunners accompanied each detachment and 20 armored cars acted as special reinforcement.

The city of Moscow, now the capital, was divided into sectors and squads were assigned accordingly. Moreover, in each sector one or more houses were occupied as centres of observation or resistance, while a network of secret telephone lines connected the sectors with each other and with their headquarters in the main office of the G.P.U., or secret police. The squads were for some time regularly on the job, not only for training to a high degree of efficiency, but also to be ready in case the unpredictable Trotsky changed the date of his attack.

Trotsky was losing power, he no longer commanded the Red Army and had been stripped of other political offices. Nevertheless, about a thousand of his old partisans were organized and

practising invisible maneuvers against the day. Stalin's shock troops watched Trotsky's men at work and even permitted them to practise sabotage on the utility services. Their orders were not to interfere.

In 1917, Trotsky left the government strictly alone for the first 24 hours and did not attack it until it was paralyzed by chaos. In 1927, however, he aimed to arrest the principal government officials residing outside the Kremlin walls as soon as the head officer of the State's public services had been captured. Unfortunately for him, all these officials were warned and took refuge in the Kremlin, where Stalin always made his headquarters. The shock troops attacking the utilities were everywhere beaten off by the shock troops of defense already awaiting them. The attempt at a coup d'etat was an utter failure.

#### TROTSKY'S TACTICS ADOPTED BY THE NAZIS

The foregoing is a summary of the first two chapters of a book by an Italian officer and well known writer, Giorgio Napolitano, entitled "Coup d'Etat - The Technique of Revolution", written as a result of his inquiries and studies when in Moscow in 1929.

The writer of this memo, when leaving Italy in the Autumn of 1938, heard the story of Trotsky's tactics in 1917 and his failure in 1927 from Italian Military Intelligence Officers, who also referred him to Malaparte's book for a full account. They stated that the book was widely read and studied in Europe. Although translated into English and published in 1930, in 1938, the book appears to be almost unknown in this country.

Until the Polish partition and the war in Finland completely unmasked the Soviet government for what it really is, Communism was the principal revolutionary force in the world. Indeed, up to the date of the German-Russian understanding, most revolutionary text books were by Russian authors, except for the most noted Karl Marx, a German, who wrote the guide for the revolutionists all over Europe in 1848, and reworked his opinions in 1871 as a result of experience in the Paris Commune. That was his last word.

Hitler is quoted in Rauschning's widely read book, "The Voice of Destruction" as directing the attention of his staff in 1934 to "Coup d'Etat", with the remark "we are learning from the Russians". Since then Hitler has adopted the Russian revolutionary technique and, through the Gestapo, appears to be directing the efforts of both Communists and Nazi 5th Columnists in this country just as he is reported to have done in connection with the collapse of Holland, Belgium and France.

The writer also had recent confirmation of the application of Trotsky's tactics in the capture of Oslo by the Germans. An acquaintance, Mr. Daniel W. Armstrong, Vice President of Eastern Petroleum Company, was in Oslo at the time of the occupation and described to him the seizure of the city's public services by 5th Columnists in cooperation with the military occupation by forces which otherwise would have been too small to effect the capture on the first day.

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101, 2485  
D.C. [redacted]  
Camp [redacted]  
Hd. Bldg. [redacted]  
Alien... 924

December 14, 1940

From: Detective [redacted] Alien Squad.  
To: Commanding Officer, Bureau Criminal Alien Investigation.  
Subject: FORWARDING MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO SO-CALLED FIFTH  
COLUMN TACTICS, PREPARED BY ALPH RAINSFORD.

The following memorandum prepared by Mr. Ralph Rainsford, a Reserve Officer in the Army during World War I, now residing at the Hotel Vanderbilt, 34th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, was forwarded to this Department by Captain John E. G. Stabler, of the United States Navy Chief of Staff.

November 11, 1940.

SUBJECT: Trotsky's Tactics for the Creation of Chaos by the  
Seizure of Utility Services as the First Step in  
the Overthrow of Government.

INTRODUCTION

This memorandum aims to set forth the tactics employed by Leon Trotsky in 1917 in the overthrow of the Kerensky Government; to point out their universal application against any city or state; to show how they were checkmated by Stalin in 1927, using Trotsky's own system; and how they were adopted by the Nazis as a method of 5th Column attack.

The inescapable conclusion, unless some brilliant mind invents a new defense, is that every metropolis must meet the threat of attack by a special corps of shock troops; by the organization of a similar special corps.

TROTSKY'S TACTICS IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1917.

In October 1917, Lenin and Trotsky overthrew the Kerensky government in Petrograd and launched the Bolshevik revolution which was to over-run the whole of Russia. Lenin was the acknowledged leader of the Bolshevik or revolutionary party, and the broad strategy of the revolution was due to him. Trotsky, on the other hand, was the tactician whose brilliant plan made possible the coup d'etat - the overthrow of the State.

The two leaders disagreed fundamentally as to how the revolution should begin. Lenin wanted to strike the government where it was strongest and expecting attack, to organize an army from the deserters and rabble in the city, to employ the navy (which the Bolsheviks already controlled) to bombard the strong

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points of the city and to call a general strike. According to him the insurrection must be sustained by the revolutionary impulse of the whole people. Trotsky, for his part, considered such a mass too cumbersome. He wanted a small body of shock troops, cold-blooded and violent, trained in the tactics of insurrection, to strike from the inside, to strike at the utility services, to create chaos - a condition under which the government could not operate and could easily be toppled from power. He could not, however, sell his idea to Lenin, who remained in hiding and disguise, nor to the central committee of the party, who distrusted him. Nevertheless he persisted and, after notifying Lenin of his intentions, but not the committee, on October 24th launched his attack.

The Kerensky government had taken all usual precautions for the protection of the capital, using the so called police methods which are still relied upon by liberal governments. The palaces where the government officials were garrisoned, and the smaller forces were distributed in the Telegraph Building, Railway Stations, etc., beside machine gun units at strategic street intersections and street patrols. In all, in this manner 20,000 troops, all that could be counted upon, were mobilized and dispersed to protect the strategic points in the political and bureaucratic organization of the State. When Trotsky learned of this disposition of the forces of the government, he knew he would meet with but little opposition in his plan to create chaos by seizing and interrupting all utility services, steam and street railway, light and power, gas, water, telephone, telegraph and radio.

Trotsky's shock troops consisted of a thousand carefully selected workmen, soldiers and sailors, men with mechanical and engineering experience, divided into squads of ten, under the leadership of engineers. For about ten days they were drilled in "invisible maneuvers" in broad daylight, directed against the particular objective to which the squad was assigned. Unarmed and ununiformed, singly and in pairs, the members of a squad visited the utility they were to capture and studied the ground. They visualized and remembered the plan of a building and studied the best way of getting into it suddenly, and how best to take and hold it. They were called "invisible" because no attention was paid to apparently aimless civilians who wandered through the corridors of post and telegraph offices, or stared at electric substations and power plants, at water and gas control stations, etc. At night the members of the squad met to confer and, as they gained in confidence, even practiced the final maneuver in daylight when crowds, as at railway stations, hid their activities.

A plan of the city's utility services had been obtained, and not only were the control valves and switches located and examined, but even experimented with to determine exactly how light, gas, water and telephone might be disconnected from a group of buildings which it would be desirable to isolate.

Details of the plan of operations were assigned by Trotsky to a former officer of the Imperial Army, one Ovseienko, who, judged by results, was exceedingly competent. In ten days all was ready. Trotsky struck. That same day, the Revolutionary Commission, in ignorance of his action, met to set a date for

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Trotsky, as his admirer, M. P. B. has known, believed that the problem of the conquest and defense of a state is not a political but a technical one; that the art of state defense is guided by the same principles that guide the art of its conquest; and that an insurrection does not require favorable circumstances, such as political and social disturbances. Indeed, Trotsky maintained that in the most fully policed and best organized countries of Europe, namely Holland and Switzerland, where law and order are a natural characteristic of the people, the difficulties of applying his tactics of insurrection would be no greater than it was in the Russia of Kerensky.

Therefore, to defeat Trotsky, we should copy Stalin. But how recruit and organize our Shock troops, and to what organization, if any, should they be attached? Tacking these questions in order.

As a source of recruits, the American Legion seems ideal. For the Legion comprises a considerable group in each community who already know one another, are accustomed to work together, have the tradition of service to their country, and are men of all trades and a large number with battle experience.

As to organization, it is obvious that regular army staff officers should draw up the plan and, if possible, regular army officers should supervise the instruction of the new corps in their duties and tactics. In this connection, if information is available through the F.B.I. on the organization of 5th Column shock troops in this country, then the type of defense can be more clearly visualized.

Lastly, should the Shock troops be independent, or a special corps of the State Guard or City Police? It seems to the writer that this question should be postponed until influential officers of the Legion have been consulted. Post Commanders of the Legion are generally men who not only know how to get things done, but also are politically experienced. Their advice and cooperation would therefore be invaluable.

Vanderbilt Hotel,  
Park Avenue & 34th Street,  
New York City.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

It has been suggested that the writer explain how he came to be interested in and gained a knowledge of the matters here recited. The following is therefore appended with apologies.

The writer is an engineer, recently retired, who has been associated (as an operating executive) with the mining business, with manufacturing, and with public utility operations. Labor relations and labor disputes have occupied much of his attention, particularly when Communist agitators took charge and attempted to drive deluded strikers into armed conflict with the Federal

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of government. This led him to study revolutionary policy and tactics in order to combat them intelligently.

In the Great War, he was early commissioned as Captain in Aircraft Production and assigned as Manager of the Eastern District, which included, among other duties, inspection of all aircraft and parts manufactured in the Atlantic Seaboard States. In this connection, he began his relations with Intelligence Military, Naval and other, both U.S. and British. His last commission, after the war, was that of Major in the Engineers Reserve.

2- Interviewed [redacted] ord in his suite, room 1512-17-18 at the Vanderbilt Hotel. He is a refined, elderly gentleman, who is at present suffering from a bad case of arthritis in the hip, which necessitate the use of crutches.

He stated that he had already spoken of this matter with Captain [redacted] or Chief of Staff, U.S. Navy, in the Headquarters of the Commandant Third Naval District, Federal Office Building, 90 Church Street, New York City, with Commander [redacted] Assistant Regional Mail of Records, New York City, with [redacted] Brigadier General J. William Kilbreth, U.S. Army, 40 Centre Street, New York City and with Mr. John Stillwell, Vice President of the Consolidated Edison Company who is one of a committee appointed by that corporation to consider defense of utilities.

He is anxious to cooperate with any official board that has been or will be formed to consider defense measures against the 5th Column peril. He is planning to leave for the South for the winter in three or four weeks where he will remain until [redacted]

3- [redacted] that a copy of this report be sent to [redacted] Arthur W. Ballenger, Commanding Emergency Service, Division of [redacted] Mitchell's Special Squad #1 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[redacted]  
[redacted]

37:MAL  
65-29162-116

March 7, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

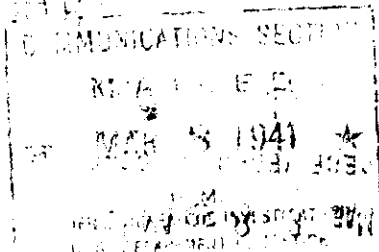
There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent N. O. Scott dated February 14, 1941 at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Dendreschd, with aliases, et al; Espionage (R)".

All subsequent reports received by this Bureau concerning this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



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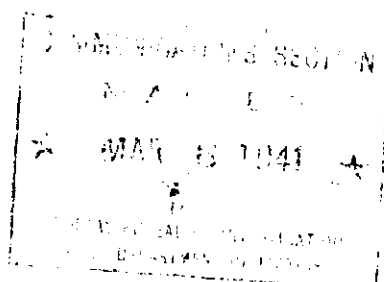
March 7, 1941

All subsequent reports concerning this matter will be promptly transmitted to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

No. 1  
CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N. Y.

FILE NO. 65-733 NOS:ALC

PORT MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	DATE WHEN MADE 2/14/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE (12/25/40)	REPORT MADE BY N. O. SCOTT
SUBJECT JACQUES HARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD, with aliases; et al			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** [REDACTED] has little knowledge of subject; advises he recalls having seen him in hospital bed in Spain in 1937 and has not seen him since. [REDACTED] acquitted of murder charge in New Orleans 1/23/41 and presently residing [REDACTED] Port Arthur, Texas.

RJC

**REFERENCE:** Letter from the Bureau to the New York Division dated September 26, 1940 (65-29,162).

**DETAILS:** AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

It will be noted in reference letter that the Bureau requested the New York Division to furnish the New Orleans Division with necessary information regarding the subject to have [REDACTED] interviewed.

Agent interviewed [REDACTED] who at the time of the interview was being held on a charge of murder of [REDACTED], at the Orleans Parish Prison, but who was acquitted of this charge on January 23, 1941, and he has left New Orleans. He is presently residing at [REDACTED] Street, Fort Arthur, Texas. As the writer was familiar with the previous interview with [REDACTED] regarding subject, [REDACTED] stated that he is not at all very well acquainted with the subject, and upon exhibiting the photograph of subject to [REDACTED] it was very evident that he was somewhat hesitant in recognizing the photograph. The only information which [REDACTED] would furnish concerning the subject was that he recalled having seen him in Spain in 1937 and that to the best of his knowledge subject was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 New York 1 Houston (Information) 2 New Orleans <i>100-177-1-1</i>		65-733-162	FEB 23 1941
		FEB 17 1941	INT-REC
		COPIES DESTROYED	

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in a hospital bed. He further advised that the photograph of subject looked familiar to him as one who might have been hanging around the Commissar's Office. He further stated that to the best of his recollection, subject was well educated; that he spoke French and English fluently. He further stated that he was not well acquainted with the subject and has not seen him since 1937. Due to the fact that [REDACTED] has been very cooperative with this Agent in other matters of great importance to the Bureau, it is felt that he would have gladly furnished any information he had regarding subject. When [REDACTED] was interviewed some months ago, he could not give the right name of the subject, nor did he appear to have any knowledge concerning him.

As there is no further investigation to be conducted in this division, this matter is being -

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO DIVISION OF ORIGIN



RECORDED

PJW:J:PBW  
65-29162 - 117

March 7, 1941

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

Re: JACQUES LARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD  
With aliases, et al;  
ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

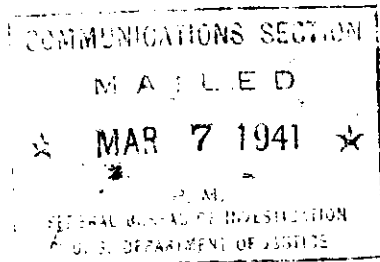
Reference is made to your letter dated February 20, 1941, concerning the above-captioned matter, wherein you set forth information concerning an interview with the mother of Sylvia Rosenberg, 1075 Kelly Street, Bronx, New York.

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



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65-1765

March 6, 1941

65-1765  
Mrs. A. C. Mattel  
National President  
National Association of Pro Heroes  
554 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mrs. Mattel:

I have received your letter of February 10, 1941, in which you enclosed a letter to me from Mr. Ralph Kinsford, 418 Leavitt Avenue, Palm Beach, Florida, together with an outline prepared by him. I want to express my sincere thanks for your thoughtfulness in making the material available to this Bureau and I am enclosing at this time a copy of my letter to Mr. Kinsford.

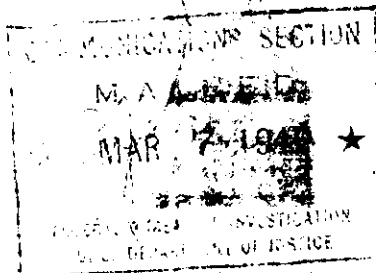
For your information, data similar to that contained in the material you enclosed has been received by this Bureau from other sources.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nathan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



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**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PRO AMERICA**

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN

INDEPENDENT — VOLUNTEER — PERMANENT

Founded in 1933

564 Market Street

San Francisco, California

EXbrook 7282

February 19, 1941

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Long Beach, California

**PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTORS**

MRS. WILLIAM S. SISSON  
564 Market Street  
San Francisco

MRS. A. M. DICKSON  
103 Park Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington  
D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is some material forwarded to me by Mrs. Theodore Griggs of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Griggs is one of our valued members; is a woman of great wealth and influence, and a thoroughly patriotic citizen. She telephoned to me in San Francisco from Palm Beach to tell me about the material enclosed. It was submitted by a man in whom she has confidence, and she wanted to insure that it came to your attention.

Bert read it and was not impressed, but I know, as a personal favor, that you will look it over and send a reply directly to Mr. Rainsford.

If, for any reason, you wish Mrs. Griggs' present address, it is:

Mrs. Theodore W. Griggs  
101 Sunset Avenue  
Palm Beach  
Florida.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. C. Mattei,  
National President

FOM/seb  
encs.

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-2912-118

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 12 1941

7-2000

FIVE

P. S. But joins me in  
wishes to you -

455

3 review letter.  
Palm Beach, Fla.  
2/8/41

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Chief of F.B.I.  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

May I intrude on a very busy man & ask your reaction to the enclosed memorandum?

I am particularly anxious to know if the story it tells is known to the F.B.I., & if you have evidence of similar organization by 5th Columnists in this country for the disruption of utility services in our principal cities.

The memorandum was written at the insistence of some army & navy officers to whom I outlined a bit of history and a method of revolutionary, or 5th Column, activity which was entirely new to them - as it has been to everyone to whom I have mentioned it. Nevertheless it was the method used by the Nazi 5th Column in the capture of Oslo, Norway, which convinced them to overthrow the city government and paralyze all resistance. Moreover this was accomplished in spite of the loss of the entire German army & navy staffs of the invading forces in the sinking of the warship that carried them by the one gun crew in the Norwegian harbor that did not surrender on the advice of the father commander. Only 60 men survived out of a total of 1500 on that ship. For some time the invaders held the demoralized city without opposition for 3 days, till sufficient force arrived to begin the campaign.

Copies of the memorandum were first presented to the Chief of Staff of the 3rd Naval District (N.Y.C.) & by him forwarded to Governors Island & to Police Commissioner Valentine of N.Y.C. I also gave copies to J.P. Stillman of the Consolidated Edison Co. N.Y. & to Brig. Gen. Kilbrede, U.S.A., attached to the 1st Guard,

RECORDED & INDEXED  
2776 - 118  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 11 1941  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

with the result that Maj. Gen. Huran, Commanding the Guard, had it printed & distributed to all officers of his command. However he first deleted all references to labor questions & suggestions for organization.

I have no knowledge of any action on Governors Island, & fear that as far as the Police are concerned I only succeeded in horriping them.

Being crippled with arthritis & on crutches, I was handicapped in getting about & calling on the people I wanted to see. Also with the advent of cold weather I was forced to go south for the winter.

Nevertheless I want to carry on, & - if it will do any good - write other memos, bringing the story up to date & indicating possible methods of organization of local defense forces, methods of communication etc.

I am therefore asking your indulgence not only for the question at the beginning of this letter, but particularly for your frank opinion on what I am attempting to do, in educating people in authority on certain aspects of revolutionary tactics now employed by the Nazis.

Yours most sincerely

Ralph Ruskopf

P.S. I enclose copy of memo as distributed by the N.Y. Guard, because it is easier to read, also copy as originally written, because it bears no restrictions as to duplication. I was assured, however, that E.P. Dutton & Co would not object to further publication by responsible parties.

THIS PUBLICATION IS "RESTRICTED". ITS DISTRIBUTION  
WILL BE CONFINED TO PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE  
AND NO PART OF IT WILL BE GIVEN OUT FOR PUBLICATION.

December 6, 1940.

Through the courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, the copyright owners, permission has been obtained to make a limited distribution of a summary by Major Ralph Rainsford of Curzio Malaparte's "Coup d'Etat—The Technique of Revolution." The entire book is an interesting study of many revolutions, but the parts here epitomized are those that seem to bear most directly on the problems of the New York Guard.

SUBJECT: Trotsky's Tactics for the Creation of Chaos by the Seizure of  
Utility Services as the First Step in the overthrow of Government.

INTRODUCTION:

This memorandum aims to set forth the tactics employed by Leon Trotsky in 1917 in the overthrow of the Kerensky government; to point out their universal application against any city or state; to show how they were check-mated by Stalin in 1927, using Trotsky's own system; and how they were adopted by the Nazis as a method of 5th Column attack.

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TROTSKY'S TACTICS IN THE REVOLUTION OF 1917.

In October 1917, Lenin and Trotsky overthrew the Kerensky government in Petrograd and launched the Bolshevik revolution which was to overrun the whole of Russia. Lenin was the acknowledged leader of the Bolshevik or revolutionary party, and the broad strategy of the revolution was due to him. Trotsky, on the other hand, was the tactician whose brilliant plan made possible the coup d'etat—the overthrow of the state.

The two leaders disagreed fundamentally as to how the revolution should begin. Lenin wanted to strike the government where it was strongest and expecting attack, to organize an army from the deserters and rabble in the city, to employ the navy (which the Bolsheviks already controlled) to bombard the strong points of the city, and to call a general strike. According to him the insurrection must be sustained by the revolutionary impulse of the whole people. Trotsky, for his part, considered such a mass too cumbersome. He wanted a small body of shock troops, cold-blooded and violent, trained in the tactics of insurrection, to strike from the inside, to strike at the utility services, to create chaos — a condition under which the government could not operate and could easily be toppled from power. He could not, however, sell his idea to Lenin, who remained in hiding and disguise, nor to the central committee of the party, who distrusted him. Nevertheless he persisted and, after notifying Lenin of his intentions, but not the committee, on October 24th launched his attack.

The Kerensky government had taken all usual precautions for the protection of the capitol, using the so-called police methods which are still relied upon

by liberal government. The palaces where the government officials resided, the government offices and military headquarters were garrisoned, and the smaller forces were distributed in the Telegraph Building, Railway Stations, etc., beside machine gun units at strategic street intersections and street patrols in armored cars. In this manner 20,000 troops, all that could be counted upon, were mobilized and dispersed to protect the strategic points in the political and bureaucratic organization of the State. When Trotsky learned of this disposition of the forces of the government, he knew he would meet with but little opposition in his plan to create chaos by seizing and interrupting all utility services, steam and street railway, light and power, gas, water, telephone, telegraph and radio.

Trotsky's shock troops consisted of a thousand carefully selected workmen, soldiers and sailors, men with mechanical and engineering experience, divided into squads of ten, under the leadership of engineers. For about ten days they were drilled in "invisible maneuvers" in broad daylight directed against the particular objective to which the squad was assigned. Unarmed and ununiformed, singly and in pairs, the members of a squad visited the utility they were to capture and studied the ground. They visualized and remembered the plan of a building and studied the best way of getting into it suddenly, and how best to take and hold it. They were called "invisible" because no attention was paid to apparently aimless civilians who wandered through the corridors of post and telegraph offices, or stared at electric substations and power plants, at water and gas control stations, etc. At night the members of the squad met to confer and, as they gained in confidence, even practiced the final maneuver in daylight when crowds, as at a railway station, hid their activities.

A plan of the city's utility services had been obtained, and not only were the control valves and switches located and examined, but even experimented with to determine exactly how light, gas, water and telephone might be disconnected from a group of buildings which it would be desirable to isolate.

Details of the plan of operations were assigned by Trotsky to a former officer of the Imperial Army, one Ovseienko, who, judged by results, was exceedingly competent. In ten days all was ready. Trotsky struck. That same day, the Revolutionary Commission, in ignorance of his action, met to set a date for the uprising. Ovseienko sat down to await events. He had not long to wait for news of the first successes. By evening, all objectives had been obtained and he so reported to Lenin.

The situation was most unusual. The legislative and administrative bodies were still in Kerensky's hands. The palaces and the War Ministry had not even been attacked. Yet none of these could communicate, call for outside aid, rally their resources within or outside the city, or do other than wait in helplessness on the course of events. They could no longer govern, police or protect the capitol because all means of communication were in the hands of the Bolsheviks. The roads and bridges to the suburbs were barricaded, no one might leave town, and no couriers succeeded in slipping through the Red Guards surrounding the buildings occupied by government agencies.

The following day, Trotsky ordered his Red Guards to attack the Winter Palace, where Kerensky's ministers had taken refuge, captured them after brief resistance and announced the fall of the government. Lenin came out of hiding and the Bolsheviks seized power in the Duma. The revolution, though only a minority, was already a success.

On the tenth anniversary of the October revolution of 1917, Trotsky attempted to oust Stalin as head of the Russian State, using the same tactics he had so successfully employed in launching the revolution. He failed completely and for the simple reason that Stalin employed Trotsky's tactics against Trotsky, organized a similar corps of a thousand men to defend the utilities and parried the invisible attack by an invisible defense.

The members of Stalin's defense corps consisted of a hundred squads of ten men each, mechanics, electricians, telegraphers, etc., recruited chiefly from the Public Services. Their arms were revolvers and hand grenades. They wore no uniforms or distinguishing insignia, but the members of each squad not only knew one another, but were required to know personally the members of all other squads assigned to the same as well as to all neighboring objectives. Several squads were assigned to large buildings, 160 men (including telegraphers) to one of the Railway Stations. Machine gunners accompanied each detachment and 20 armored cars acted as special reinforcement.

The city of Moscow, now the capitol, was divided into sectors and squads were assigned accordingly. Moreover, in each sector one or more houses were occupied as centers of observation or resistance, while a network of secret telephone lines connected the sectors with each other and with their headquarters in the main office of the G.P.U., or secret police. The squads were for some time regularly on the job, not only for training to a high degree of efficiency, but also to be ready in case the unpredictable Trotsky changed the date of his attack.

Trotsky was losing power, he no longer commanded the Red Army and had been stripped of other political offices. Nevertheless, about a thousand of his old partisans were organized and practising invisible maneuvers against the Day. Stalin's shock troops watched Trotsky's men at work and even permitted them to practise sabotage on the utility services. Their orders were not to interfere.

In 1917, Trotsky left the government strictly alone for the first 24 hours and did not attack it until it was paralyzed by chaos. In 1927, however, he aimed to arrest the principal government officials residing outside the Kremlin walls as soon as the head officer of the State's public services had been captured. Unfortunately for him, all these officials were warned and took refuge in the Kremlin, where Stalin always made his headquarters. The shock troops attacking the utilities were everywhere beaten off by the shock troops of defense already awaiting them. The attempt at a coup d'etat was an utter failure.

#### TROTSKY'S TACTICS ADOPTED BY THE NAZIS.

The foregoing is a summary of the first two chapters of a book by an Italian officer and well-known writer, Curzio Malaparte, entitled "Coup d'Etat - The Technique of Revolution", written as a result of his inquiries and studies when in Moscow in 1929.

The writer of this memo, when last in Italy in the Autumn of 1938, heard the story of Trotsky's tactics in 1917 and his failure in 1927 from Italian Military Intelligence officers, who also referred him to Malaparte's book for a full account. They stated that the book was widely read and studied in Europe. Although translated into English and published by E.P. Dutton in 1932, the book



Until the Polish Revolution and the war in Finland fully unmasked the Soviet government for what it really is, Communism was the principal revolutionary force in the world. Indeed, up to the date of the German-Russian understanding, most revolutionary text books were by Russian authors, except for the most noted, Karl Marx, a German, who wrote much to guide the revolutionists all over Europe in 1848, and redrafted his opinions in 1871 as a result of experience in the Paris Commune. That was his last word.

Hitler is quoted in Rauschnig's widely read book, "The Voice of Destruction" as directing the attention of his staff in 1934 to "Coup d'Etat", with the remark "we are learning from the Russians." Since then Hitler has adopted the Russian revolutionary technique and, through the Gestapo, appears to be directing the efforts of both Communists and Nazi 5th Columnists in this country just as he is reported to have done in connection with the collapse of Holland, Belgium and France.

The writer also had recent confirmation of the application of Trotsky's tactics in the capture of Oslo by the Germans. An acquaintance, Mr. Daniel W. Armstrong, Vice President of Eastern Petroleum Company, was in Oslo at the time of the occupation and described to him the seizure of the city's public services by 5th Columnists in cooperation with the military occupation by forces which otherwise would have been too small to effect the capture on the first day.

#### SOME OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Trotsky, as his admirer Malaparte has shown, believed that the problem of the conquest and defense of a State is not a political but a technical one, that the art of State defense is guided by the same principles that guide the art of its conquest, and that an insurrection does not require favorable circumstances, such as political and social disturbances. Indeed, Trotsky maintained that in the most fully policed and best organized countries of Europe, namely, Holland and Switzerland, where law and order are a natural characteristic of the people, the difficulties of applying his tactics of insurrection would be no greater than it was in the Russia of Kerensky. Therefore, to defeat Trotsky, we should copy Stalin.

\* \* \* \* \*

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH RAINSFORD,  
Vanderbilt Hotel  
Park Ave. & 34th St.  
New York City.

#### POSTSCRIPT:

It has been suggested that the writer explain how he came to be interested in and gained a knowledge of the matters here recited. The following is therefore appended with apologies:

The writer is an engineer, recently retired, who has been associated (as an operating executive) with the mining business, with manufacturing, and with public utility operations. \* \* \* \* \*

In the Great War, he was early commissioned as Captain in Aircraft Production and assigned as Manager of the Eastern District, which included, among other duties, inspection of all aircraft and parts manufactured in the Atlantic Seaboard States. In this connection, he began his relations with Intelligence, Military, Naval and other, both U. S. and British. His last commission, after the war, was that of Major in the Engineers Reserve.

107942  
BOSTON

PJN:MAL  
65-29162-119

March 26, 1941

[REDACTED]

S

[REDACTED]

S

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the report of Special Agent P. B. Beachum, Jr., dated March 10, 1941 at Albany, New York, in the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Vanderscheld, with aliases, et al; Espionage-R."

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in all matters of mutual interest,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

DE-INDEXED

DATE: 1-13-57

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Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. F. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Gandy.....

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
MAR 26 1941  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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RE: [illegible]

March 26, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Berle:

Reference is made to our prior correspondence concerning the case entitled, "Jacques Bernard Van Dondreschi, with aliases, et al; Espionage (R)".

Transmitted herewith, for your information, is a copy of the report of Special Agent P. B. Pencham, Jr., dated March 19, 1941 at Albany, New York, regarding the same matter.

All subsequent reports concerning this investigation will be promptly transmitted to you upon their receipt at this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECEIVED  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
MAR 27 1941  
MAR 27 1941

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Foxworth.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Carson.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Hendon.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

*[Handwritten signature]*

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **65-796** **gmg**

REPORT MADE AT <b>Albany, New York</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/10/41</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/3,4,5/41</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>P. B. BEACHUM, Jr.</b>
TITLE <b>JACQUES MARNARD VAN DENDRESCHD with aliases, et al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject [REDACTED] again interviewed in effort to obtain from him information of value concerning activities of OGPU and Communist Party in Mexico and United States. [REDACTED] advised he is not now a member of Communist Party. Had no information concerning internal set-up or activities of Communist Party or OGPU. Gives personal opinion of activities not based on fact. [REDACTED] still unable to recall where he has met or seen JACSON. Did not meet him at MRS. KAISA's, Calzada Legaria, Mexico City. Has talked to SIQUEIROS and LUIS ARENAL but has no factual information concerning their connection with the OGPU. Former Secretary, Communist Party, in Mexico made frequent trips to Russia. EARL BROWDER has been seen in Mexico in connection with the Communist Party. [REDACTED] attended Youth Congress in United States at request of Communist Party.

**COPIES DESTROYED**

- P -

**Reference:** Report of Special Agent W. S. Crawford dated at Albany, New York, 1/28/41;  
Bureau letter to Albany dated 2/20/41 (Bureau file 65-29162)

**Details:** AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

It was determined through inquiry at [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] was now residing at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who has previously been interviewed by Agents of the Bureau relative to other matters and who appears to be trustworthy, was interviewed

AND DED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>J. P. Clegg</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - cc to [REDACTED] 3/10/41 1 - cc to [REDACTED] 3/10/41 -k		149	MAR 12 1941

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relative to any correspondence [REDACTED] might have received while at this address and relative to his associates.

[REDACTED] advised that for the most part the friends of [REDACTED] were Columbians, there being two or three on the campus. She stated that he had one friend, ALFONCE HERRERA, a student at the University, who had a brother in the United States Army and who was now stationed at Mitchell Flying Field; the name of this brother she did not know. She also advised that the parents of ALFONCE HERRERA were recently at the University to visit him. [REDACTED] lived with HERRERA for a short time but is now living alone at this address.

Another friend of [REDACTED], according to [REDACTED] is HENRY ATTEN, a Russian Jew, whose home is at 412 New Jersey Ave., Brooklyn, New York, and according to statements made to [REDACTED], his father is in the insurance business. [REDACTED] advised that ATTEN appeared peculiar but was apparently a good American. He has spent some time in discussions with [REDACTED] or did at the time he and [REDACTED] lived together at her house. She advised they lived together for only a short time and since then she has not seen him often. ATTEN, she stated, appeared dissatisfied, was very unkempt, and at the present time, she advised, she believes he is not registered at the college. Further, it was her knowledge that he was studying foreign languages in order to try to get in the United States foreign service.

[REDACTED] could remember no other friends of [REDACTED] on the campus or any other persons with whom he had been seen.

According to [REDACTED] she has talked to [REDACTED] a great deal and he had told her something of his background. She stated that he left Argentina for religious reasons and because he was dissatisfied with his home life there. His brother is quite wealthy according to his statements but he was not satisfied with conditions there. He advised [REDACTED] that he was reared a Catholic but he was dissatisfied with the doctrines of that faith and was now a Protestant and a member of the Methodist

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Church. She advised that he had stated to her that he was getting some of his money from a tailor in Mexico with whom he lived while in that country, the tailor residing in Mexico City.

As for mail received by [REDACTED] she stated that he had received mail from his home in Argentina and also one letter to her knowledge from one ALBERT RAND, 448 Central Park West, New York City. She advised she had also forwarded mail to him at this address while he was there during the spring holidays this year. [REDACTED] likewise disclosed that [REDACTED] made a telephone call to this person in New York just prior to the spring holidays and asked to be allowed to visit him during the holidays. There have been no other calls from her telephone.

[REDACTED] was not advised of the nature of this investigation and she did not question the purpose but advised she would observe discreetly any acquaintances of [REDACTED] and would likewise keep a record of any correspondence or messages. She was questioned concerning the types of literature observed in [REDACTED] room and stated that she had only seen textbooks and mail from his relatives. Further, she advised, [REDACTED] appeared to be a religious and conscientious person.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on three separate occasions by the writer in order not to interfere with his classroom work and in an effort not to antagonize him unnecessarily. He appeared very cooperative and willing to give all information requested of him. It is to be noted that he does not speak English very well and a considerable amount of time and patience are necessary to question him to elicit answers to the questions. In answering he does not appear to be endeavoring to conceal information. However, his countenance is rather hard to diagnose.

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██████ advised that he had given practically all information in his possession to Agents who had previously interviewed him and although it is to be noted he stated during this interview he was not previously aware of the reason for the interview with him, he had little additional information in his possession which he saw fit to disclose.

██████ was advised that although he had been previously interviewed, it was believed that he still had information in his possession which would be of benefit and interest to the Bureau. He appeared in doubt as to whether the investigation was of him or in order to get information from him as stated. He was advised that the interviews with him were only for the purpose of obtaining information which it was believed he might have or be able to obtain due to his relationships in Mexico.

██████ advised that it was his previous belief that the interviews were of a political nature, that is, the purpose was believed to be political rather than a matter of national defense. This question arose when the matter of the two factions, Stalinists and Trotskyites, was raised. He stated he would give no information willingly if he thought the information was merely concerning two political factions. It was gathered from the interviews that he has become rather disgusted with political factions fighting one another with no thought for the good of the people.

He disclosed that he did not believe he had information concerning the operations of the OGPU and the Communist Party in the United States which would be of much value to this Bureau. However, he volunteered to relate facts and incidents, some of which have been previously given, which have come to his attention as a result of his previous membership in the Communist Party and sojourn in Mexico City.

██████ stated that he had always been somewhat religious and had been reared a Catholic in Argentina. He advised that

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he had become interested in true Communism while in that country and had become disgusted with politics, religion and life in general in that country. No one, he stated, had been responsible for his beliefs. True Communism, he advised, has its basis in religion. He stated that he left Argentina and came to Mexico in order to get a different view of things. Upon arriving in Mexico, he was without friends and acquaintances and at the various tourist clubs, etc. he met individuals who desired to make conversation and eventually he found himself a member of the Communist organization.

This, he stated, was not against his wishes as he was looking for some organization which would meet with his ideals. He advised he received a membership card, paid his dues and attended meetings, both public rallies and those within the organization for political discussions or for the forming of policies or making rules. He stated, however, that he did not last long in the organization because as soon as he began attending the meetings he became aware of the fact that there was only discussion on ways and means to get members for the party into political and other offices and at the sacrifice of those people who needed aid.

He advised he made known his views in the meetings and it was but a short time before he was not allowed to speak and then expelled from the party. As for being expelled, he advised he was never formally notified of this but one of the officers told him to get out. He stated that a short time thereafter he left Mexico City for the United States and had had no dealings with the party since that time.

The matter of the TROTSKY murder was discussed and [REDACTED] advised that previous to the first assault on TROTSKY, SIQUEIROS had a considerable sum of money and was spending it quite freely at the various clubs. He stated that SIQUEIROS was



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supposed to have won an American prize for paintings of his which were displayed at an art exhibit in New York City. About three months previous to this, he advised, SIQUEIROS appeared to be working very hard, his eyes were red and his hands were always smeared with paint.

As to his becoming acquainted with SIQUEIROS, [REDACTED] advised that he met him in one of the clubs in Mexico City along with other persons and not through any connections which he might have had previous to his coming there or through contacts of a political nature.

[REDACTED] advised that in his opinion (and it is to be noted that he theorized extensively, stating that he had little information of fact), the money for the TROTSKY murder came both from Russia and the United States, not from the Communist organization, but from the OGPU. The OGPU is not a part of the Communist party; that is, it works separately and as a distinct organization. Its operations, he stated, are not directed by the Communist Party. As a basis for this, he advised, members of the Communist party in Montevideo are not accepted as employees in the Russian Embassies and Consulates.

He advised further that SIQUEIROS was the type of individual who would on his own initiative and without urging from any other source, commit an offence of the nature which he attempted. He was a Stalinist and an adventurer. Although this be true, he stated, he believes the first assault was initiated by the OGPU. TROTSKY, he stated, was a potential contestant of STALIN's power in Russia in case of revolution and this, he believes, must follow in the wake of the present war. The people of Russia, he advised, still liked TROTSKY regardless of politics and would despise STALIN were it known that he initiated the TROTSKY assault.

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As to JACSON, [REDACTED] advised he thinks he has met him somewhere but he states he is truthful when he declares he can not remember where or when. He stated that if events, time or places could be brought to his attention, he might be able to recall. He was asked if he had not met JACSON at a dinner in his ([REDACTED]) honor in Mexico City just prior to his departure from that city and replied that the only dinner he had had just prior to his departure was at Mrs. KAISA's, a place where tourists stop on Calzada Legaria, which is a small street. He advised he was positive beyond doubt that JACSON nor anyone fitting his description was present at that time and that the dinner was very small, there being only five people present. It is to be noted, he advised, he would not like to give the names of these people inasmuch as they were only friends and would have no information. He thought perhaps, according to his statement, that these people might be interviewed and he could see where nothing would be gained thereby. He was advised that he should give the names of these persons if they were not friends of long standing inasmuch as it should be determined whether their names have previously been mentioned in connection with the present effort to obtain information relative to the operations of the OGPU in the United States. He stated he would rather not do this and the point was not carried further.

[REDACTED] was questioned as to several of the names of subjects and others in this case and advised he did not know SYLVIA AGELOFF or any of the others with the exception of those already mentioned by him. He advised that he had seen LUIS ARENAL and one of the other brothers but he did not remember or know the name of the other. He stated he had often talked to SIQUEIROS, once or twice to LUIS ARENAL and never with any of the other subjects of this case. LUIS ARENAL, as well as SIQUEIROS, were of a revolutionary type, capable of any crime.

As to other members of the Communist Party in Mexico, officials and leaders, [REDACTED] advised he was introduced to CARLOS-CONTRERAS in the Spanish Club in Mexico City, but never had any dealings with him.

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██████████ was questioned as to whether he had ever made a trip to the United States prior to the present one and at first stated that he had not. He then changed this statement and advised of his own volition that he had made a trip to Vassar College in connection with the Youth Congress in 1938. ██████████ volunteered that the reason he had stated he had not been to the United States previously was because he had a feeling that he was being investigated and did not wish to get himself in difficulty, stating that the trip was for the Communist Party.

He was questioned as to whom he saw at the Congress and stated that he met at this time one MADRAZO of Mexico City, the first name he was unable to recall. MADRAZO, he advised was now a member of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico. He stated he did not at this time meet any of the subjects of this case nor any others connected with the Communist Party in Mexico.

A short time after entering the University, he advised he received a letter from a young boy who lived in the same house with him in Mexico City and this boy advised that he had been told by RODRIGO GARCIA-TREVINO, a professor at the school, that he saw ██████████ with JACSON. He then advised that he wrote the professor and inquired of him as to where he had seen him with JACSON. ██████████ advised he definitely had never been with JACSON to his knowledge and that if he had information or facts which would refresh his memory, he would be pleased to be questioned concerning them in an effort to recall this person if he had ever met him.

██████████ advised he had seen EARL BROWDER in Mexico City and believes that the Communists in Mexico are controlled and supervised by the Communist Party of the United States. He advised that at the time he himself was in Mexico, HERNAN LABORDE was the Secretary of the Communist Party there and was expelled in 1938 for suspicions of Trotskyism. DIONISIO ENCINAS was then made provisional Secretary and ██████████ thinks he was later elected Secretary.

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As to the strength of the Communist Party in Mexico, he advised that it was weak in Mexico but strong in Cuba. He advised he was not familiar with the financing of the party as far as the United States was concerned but knows that LUIS ARENAL was furnished money in the United States for newspaper work in Mexico and spent this money for his own use (this according to the statements of ARENAL to [REDACTED]).

[REDACTED] disclosed that while LABORDE was Secretary, he made numerous trips to Russia. He further advised that the Communists try to carry out the requests and demands of STALIN and/or LENIN. The Communist Party in Mexico, he advised, supports the CTM Labor Party as it supports the C.I.O. in the United States.

[REDACTED] advised that he himself was not at this time in sympathy with the Communist Party. He advised he was a very religious individual when young and had the interest of the common man at heart. He did not like the Catholic religion in Argentina or Mexico and joined the Communist Party in the belief that it would be the religious party and had the welfare of the people in mind. However, he later found that this was not true and so expressed himself and was expelled from the party. He advised he had now joined the Methodist Church.

[REDACTED] advised the secrets of the party or the activities of the party were not known to him and although he has expressed his opinion as to the activities of both, this opinion was only the result of his study of the policies of the Communist Party and things he has seen.

He advised he was now aware that this Bureau desired information from him concerning his knowledge of the activities of each organization and although he did not believe he had any peculiar information in his possession in which we would be interested, he would be glad to talk to an Agent of this Bureau at any time and would furnish any information in his

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possession. He stated that he did not believe that any Communist would have anything to do with him since he had been expelled from the party and since he had been in the United States he has had no connection with the party.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] appeared to be intelligent and apparently spoke the truth and it is believed that he is in a position to obtain information of value to this investigation. However, it was not deemed advisable to spend further time with him at this time.

[REDACTED] advised he did not know whether he would return to Argentina. He advised he liked the United States and would like to remain here. His visa expires in October 1941, he stated.

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ALBANY FIELD DIVISION

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

Will within a reasonable length of time again interview [REDACTED] concerning information which he has been able to remember or which has come to his attention since this interview. Will endeavor to develop him further and gain his confidence in order that information of value may be obtained from him.

Will again interview [REDACTED] address, and ascertain from her information concerning additional acquaintances of [REDACTED] and additional mail he might have received.

[REDACTED]

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will ascertain the background of ALBERT RAND of 448 Central Park West, New York City.

- P E N D I N G -